Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2-8:15 Sporting Life, AMERICAN THEATRE 2-8:15 Carmen. BIJOU THEATRE 2:15 S.15 Kete Kip, thuyer BROADWAY THEATRE 5:15 The Jolly Musketeer, CASINO 8- A Dangerous Maid. DALY'S THEATRE 2-8:10 Runaway Girl. EDEN MUSEE Way Works, Grand Concert and Cinemagnaphy.

EMPIRE THEATRE 2.15 8.26 The Mais. FOURTEENTH STRUET THEATRE 2 8 The Villege GARDEN THEATRE 7 45 Cycano de Bergerac.

Turvy.

INTERPOLACE THE THE S. In Websen Record.

KEITH'S Non to 11 p. m. - Intinuous Performance.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATHL 2 8:15 The Caristian ROSTER & BIAL'S S. Vandeville, Lycel'M THEATRE S.20. A Cilonal Girl, MADISON SQLARE GARDEN, Horse Show, MADISON SQLARE THEATRE S.20. On and Off MADISON SQLARE THEATRE S.20. The Iron Master MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2. S.15. The Iron Master NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN Exhibition of O

Paintings.

PASTOR S-12 to 11 p m - Vandeville.

SAM T JACK'S THEATRE 2 S - Vandeville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE 8 15 A Lady of Quality.

WALLACK'S THEATRE 8 15 A Lady of Quality.

WALLACK'S THEATRE 8 15 - Lettel Zangwill.

Inder to Advertisements.

FAXEL		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	146
Auc. S. Real Estate.10	20.27(3)	Financial	- 2
Amusements10	45	Financial Meetings 10	3.
Announcements 12	21	Porcolomure Sales 10	-48
Animum	- 80	Help Wanted	2.3
Business Notices "	- 12	Marriages & Denths. 7	1.6
Hankers & Brokers 10	- 35	Miscellandous 12	1.6
Board & Rooms 8	13	Anne enaled to	4.5
City Hotels 10		thean Steamers lo	5.6
Dividend Notices 5	93.	Railreads	2.3
Dividend Notices 10	- 3	Real Estate 10	
Intelligence Sections	4 8	School Agencies 10	4
Dom. Site. Wanted S	THE ST	Special Notices ?	6
Trancing Schools 10	- 81	Teachers	4
Tiressmaking	3.	Teachers	- 60
Emp'ment Agencies 8	- 2	Tribune Sub'n Rates. 7	6 3
European Advis 3	4.6	Winter Resorts 101	
Financial Elections 10	1	Wort Wanted 8	Sec.
Financial Esternions		***************************************	

New York Daily Tribme.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A semi-official dispatch from Madrid says that Spain's Commissioners will refuse to sign a treaty unless their views of the limits of the protocol are accepted. — Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a speech at Manchester reiterated England's firm stand regarding the Nile Valley, and expressed the goodwill of the nation toward America. — The Court of Cassation has decided to allow Dreyfus to prepare his defence. — Li Hung Chang's appeal to the Dowager Empress to be allowed to remain at Peking was rejected. — Eleven people were killed and mpress to be allowed to remain at Peking was jected. — Eleven people were killed and out twenty injured in an accident on the and Trunk Railway, near Trenton, Ont. — Lord Kitchener and Sir Francis Grenfell re gazetted Knights of the Grand Cross of a Bath for their services in the Egyptian npaign. — At a meeting of steamship complex representatives it was decided to estimish uniform routes for transatiantic steam. panies' representatives it was decided to establish uniform routes for transatiantic steamers. — Count Stolberg-Wernigerode was sentenced to forty months' imprisonment for the murder of a rectification. tenced to forty months' imprisonment for the murder of a soldier. — Sir Francis Grenfell has been appointed Governor of Malta.— The imperial yacht Hohenzolern, with the Emperor and Empress of Germany on board, reached Malta.

DOMESTIC .- Robert P. Porter submitted his report on financial and industrial conditions in Cuba to the President and Secretary Gage.
Captain McCalla teported to the Navy Department that in his judgment it was impossible to save the Maria Teresa Inspector-General ment that it his judgment it was impercordeneral save the Maria Teresa — Inspector-General Breckinridge finished his testimony before the War Department Investigating Commission, reviewing the conduct of the Santiago campaign.

— The Anglo-American Joint High Commission, the Commission of the Commis sion held another meeting in Washington.

An active canvass for the United States Senatorship is being made on behalf of Chauncey
M. Depew; many Republicans M. Depew, many Republicans regard Mr. Quigg's announcement in favor of Mr. Depew as a sure indication of Senator Plat's preference.

— Bishop Doane, of Albany, addressed the clergymen of his diocese on the duties in the Nation as a consequence of the Spain. ——— The Democratic Supercurred by the Nation as a consequence of the war with Spain. — The Democratic Supervisors of Oneida County, acting as a canvassing board, are accused of a plot to count out Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, whose plurality without the soldier vote is only 77. — A decision of the Supreme Court in Michigan declared boy-cotting in any form illegal. — The Woman's Christian Temperance Union elected Mrs. Lilian M. N. Stevens, of Maine, to the office of president of the organization. — The miners assert that they have won all they sought in the settlement of the Virden, Ill., difficulties.

CITY.-Stocks were irregular and active. CITY.—Stocks were irregular and active.

The annual Chamber of Commerce dinner was held at Delmonico's.— The Horse Show was continued at Madison Square Garden.—

The disinherited widow and two sisters of Dr. Thomas Scion Robertson began a contest of his will, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, though one of Annual Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, though one of the Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, the Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll G. Ingersoll, the Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll G. Ingersol attempt to pass a resolution in the Board of Al-dermen, calling on the Health Board to prevent the substitution of electric power on the four tracks in Amsterdam-ave, was frustrated by the legatees, acting as their co the Tammany Aldermen leaving the chamber with less than a quorum. The work of mustering out the 9th and 71st regiments. New-York Volunteers, proceeded slowly.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, the temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 46%.

NO GROUND FOR DELAY. The United States Government is reported to have urged greater expedition in the arrangement of terms of peace with Spain, and even to have intimated that, in its view of the case, the Spanish Commissioners ought without further delay, at to-day's session of the Conference, to deal practically with the question of the disposition of the Philippines. If so, it cannot be charged with impatience or with intent unduly to hurry the proceedings. It has acquiesced in the utmost deliberation of action, both at Paris and in Cuba. In Caba it has permitted "immedintely" to be interpreted as "in three months." At Paris it has not complained, though the negotiations have already lasted more than six weeks and the fundamental principles of the treaty have not yet been accepted by Spain. It has shown readiness to grant all delay for which there is any ostensible or conceivable ground. But when there is perceptible no such ground whatever, and all further delay seems to be merely for the sake of delay. It is justifiable in deeming it time to get to the final busi-

There appear, at this distance, to be two general principles to the accepting of which Spain demurs. One is that the voice of the victorious nation must of necessity and of right be domicant in the councils for restoring peace. That is to say, the issues of the war must be settled n accordance with the result of the war, in favor of the victorious nation. Otherwise the war would have been fought in vain. The defeated nation cannot expect to regain by diplomacy what it lost in battle. That is not pleasant for the defeated nation, but it is one of the inevitable penalties of defeat. It is the universal rule of war. It is the modern version of the old "væ victis." There is scarcely a European country that it not familiar with it by its own experience. There is not a war on record. in Europe or America, at whose close it has not prevailed. Would this country have canceded for a moment in 1782 that the question of its independence was open to dispute? Or was the right of a State to secode from this Union considered to be any longer debatable in April. 1865? The war with Spain was a war to strike down and to abolish Spanish sovereignty, at first in Cuba, but afterward, through necessities of Spain's own creation, in Porto Rico and the Phillippines as well. It is simply impossible to concede that the very thing for which the war was fought shall be surrendered and the whole purport of the victory annulled.

rights or to permit other words to be misinterpreted. According to the protocol, the "disposition" of the Philippines is to be determined by
the Conference. And "disposition" means "disthe Conference. And "disposition" means "dis
take can excuse such conduct.

They had been "keeping company" for eight years, and when he finally proposed and was accorded in the ardor of his enthusiasm to see the finally proposed and was accorded in the ardor of his enthusiasm to see the finally proposed and was accorded in the ardor of his enthusiasm to see the finally proposed and was accorded in the ardor of his enthusiasm to see the finally proposed and was accorded in the ardor of his enthusiasm to send soldiers to send soldiers.

They had been "keeping company" for eight years, and when he finally proposed in the ardor of his enthusiasm to the territor of the enthusiasm to the territor of the enthusiasm to the territor of the enthusiasm to the configuration.

They had been "keeping company" for eight years, and when he finally proposed in the ardor of his enthusiasm to the territor of the enthusiasm to the enthusiasm to the territor of the enthusiasm to the

position." It does not mean surrender to Spain. or retention by Spain, or restoration to Spain, or anything of the sort. It means that the Conference has authority to dispose of the islands else. And in exercising such authority the will | quate to the present needs of the Government. of the victor nation neust naturally and logically be dominant.

There appears, then, no ground for further delay in recognizing these principles. The honor of Spain does not demand it, and the interest of Spain is not entitled to it. It has not escaped the attention of the rest of the world that material interest seems to ontweigh abstract honor. The earlier plea that Spanish honor would not permit the elienation of the Philippines has given place to the more practical one that Spanish interest will not permit the surrender of the islands without a cash equivalent. It would be engracions to intimate that "the jingling of the guinea helps the hm? that Honour feels," so we must conclude that Spain has come to the practical and eminently sensible conviction that her honor is not at stake. She made a gallant fight against overwhelming odds. She was beaten, but not disgraced. She lost her fleets, but not her honor. And she can now accept the logical results of the war without even a suspicion of

DISCREDITED LEADERSHIP.

The Republican party in Brooklyn did not make a good showing at the recent election, and there is much questioning and searching of pears to be a general agreement on the part selves that the campaign leaders were at fault and that the ticket suffered through their unpopularity with voters. This may be highly unjust to the campaign managers. Perhaps it is not true that their way of answering quesdid not feel safe in intrusting to it any larger fund. Perhaps the voters were unduly sus- ing efficiency to the Monterey. picious and resentful over past differences. The leaders themselves may answer that the kickers do not attend primaries, and that in injustice of the suspicion nor the truth of the agers is not to live down suspicion in official station, nor merely to represent the sort of pollties that can carry a caucus, but to win victories by commending their organization to the will not do this they should retire.

The vote of Brooklyn makes it perfectly evident that the Republican voters of Brooklyn are not satisfied with the management of the party there. No other explanation will fit the case in face of the magnificent vote of other sections of the State. Not in many years have the Republicans made so poor a showing in Kings County, yet there are more Republicans there than ever before, more people who in general favor Republican policy and with proper encouragement will vote the Republican ticket. Their refusal to sustain what they regard as unfit party management, and the independence of their voting as shown in the case of individual candidates, is rather a testimony to their political alertness than to their apathy. They evidently did not like the party situation in Kings County, and they meant to show it with the same emphasis that at other times they had shown their readiness to support the party organization.

Will the organization learn its lesson? Will it face the fact that its business is to draw every voter of Republican leanings to it, or will it be content with serving the purposes of the men who can carry caucuses? It is perhaps not the fault of some men high in the councils of the organization that their names tions from the time of McKane to the recent a body sufficient in number and influence to you contract scandals that many men will give no aid to a movement engineered by them. If so, that is their misfortune. But the Republican party should not be made to suffer, as Colonel Roosevelt suffered, through their unpopularity. even if it is undeserved. If they have been wronged, and are pure patriots seeking only the welfare of the Republican party, they can best prove it by strengthening the Republican party at the cost of a little self-sacrifice.

REGULARS WANTED.

The voice of the militia officer, which is now from the same voice as it dinned at the doors partment for the release of guardsmen from commonplace military duty remains to be performed, and the guardsmen are longing for home and the counting-room and a chance to earn a sufficient income to support their famflies. And nobody can blame them for wanting to be mustered out. The only fault is that they or their friends insisted on their being mustered in last spring to the exclusion of the duty which somebody must perform.

friends of the guardsmen made a great outcry other products. The question will necessarily which the Government could possibly require. The War Department was forced to take them assume the burdens of the Regular troops all its aspects, and as there is little probability them. They said that they were ready to go the Congress recently elected. anywhere and do anything so long as they should be needed. They emisted for two years. but now, after about six months, they are not | nowadays about the horse becoming an extinct ready to go anywhere or do anything but come animal through the use of bicycles and autohome and put down their guns.

These men, no doubt, entered the Army with high resolves; some of them have fought well and others have waited well, which is quite as hard, but for all that they are not fitted to be scarcely probable that the thrifty and sensible the reliance of the Government for military duty, and their mistake was the initial one a wat with Great Britain if it can possibly be a worked listen to be accompanied. And after the politicians have had long time, and now Fve got a nired girl who worked have been concluded. Until we know about that it that the reliance of the Government for military duty and sensible that the thrifty and sensible herself up stiny, said (1421) The nor of replied the taken would and the time for all that the thrifty and sensible herself up stiny, said (1421) The nor of replied the taken would and the time for all that the thrifty and sensible herself up stiny, said (1421) The nor of replied the taken would be done at the coming session of the congress. There is much to be done, and the time woman, in nowise eminant as the coming session of the congress. There is much to be done at the coming session of the congress. There is much to be done at the coming session of the know you madam. 'No. I show you madam.' No. I show you madam.' The taken would be the time to be done at the coming session of the congress. There is much to be done at the coming session of the congress. There is much to be done at the coming session of the time the reliance of the reliance o listen to no arguments about the needs of a permanent force composed of men who had no divided obligations. Local pride, personal vanity, political ambitions, demanded that the State troops should have the glory of the war regardless of the needs of the country and the The second principle is that, at least in United best interests of the guardsmen themselves, States diplomacy, words must be taken at their who with all their bravery and patriotism were face value. "Immediately" in the protocol not the men best suited for the Army. They meant "immediately," and in permitting it to be were invaluable for an emergency, but at the interpreted as "in three months" this Govern- start the Army officers understood the need of a ment was generously and gratuitously walving larger body of men to follow up the emergency one of its indisputable rights. That, however, of the campaign, and would have had it if the

the place of the Regulars which the War De- going to secure the best possible examples of partment was not permitted to have, and they must accept that situation until they and their as it pleases; to annex them to the United | friends can secure relief by giving to the Na-States, to make them independent or anything | tion authority to enlist a Regular Army ade-

OBSOLETE MONITOR DESIGNS.

The Secretary of the Navy has wisely concluded to hold it, abeyance the contracts recently signed for four single-turreted monitors | true of the Arkansas class. It seems more than probable that eventually the contracts for these design be adopted. It will be remembered that in the limit of the appropriation, and that it against it is fimely. was little better than a waste of money to build vessels on the original plans, which were notably behind the present day. These designs called for ships of 2,700 tons displacement, with a mean battery of two 12-inch gans and a speed of 12 knots—ships which in vital characteristics are inferior to monitors of the Miantonomoli class, fald down twenty-five years

The Board on Construction in fixing the displacement of these four new monitors claimed to have been restrained by the appropriation of \$5,000,000 made available for their construction. The controlling reason, it was understood, why larger, faster and more formidable hearts to know the reason why. The result ap- ships were not considered was the fear that their cost would exceed the amount appropriof everybody except the campaign leaders them ated. The bids received, however, indicated conclusively that this was a false premise, and furthermore the assurance is now given by several of the successful bidders that they would be glad to build modern double-turreted monitors, of at least 4,000 tons displacement, tions of doubtful voters was to shove campaign | carrying batteries of four 10-inch guns, with buttons at them. Perhaps it was unfair for a higher speed and double the steaming radiuswealthy citizen to limit his contribution to Mr. all within the limits of cost allowable, \$1,250,-Dady's committee to \$5 on the ground that he | 000 for each vessel. Moritors of this class would be fully equal if not superior in fight-

It is to be regretted that while the present plans have come to be regarded even by experts in the Navy Department as far from what they their policy they represent the majority of should be, there is an unfortunate desire to inthose who do attend primaries. But neither the crease the weight of the armor, the protective deck and other parts to such an extent as to answer meets the situation so far as the future make it impossible to build these ships within of the Republican party in Kings County is the appropriation. To adopt such sweeping concerned. The business of campaign man-improvements may involve asking an increased amount of money, for construction from Congress, thereby causing delay. Proper ships, which will be a credit to the country, and which will give effective service, can apparentfavor of the voters. If they cannot do this or by the built with the money now available, and ling cards than any other member of Europe's there is no good reason why they should not be promptly constructed.

Secretary Long did a noble service to the country in ordering the plans of the recent battle-ships changed so as to modernize them as regards speed. He can do an equally great service now in preventing a waste of public money in badly designed monitors. The American people demand and will be satisfied with nothing short of the best in naval construction. Let the initial mistake be rectified, and up-to-date monitors of at least 4,000 tons be substituted for the present ones, designed on obsolete plans.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

The importance of the recent elections with reference to future action on the tariff question is appreciated by few persons. The general impression is that this question was so fully settled by the overwhelming vote of the people for President McKinley in 1896 and by he magnificent results which have followed the enactment of the Dingley tariff that no party would venture to reopen it so as to make it a practical and live issue for some time to come. That a large number of Democrats remain as hostile as ever to the protective system is well | damages for the injury done to him. enough known, but it is generally believed that issue in any practical form until conditions have greatly changed. There are theorists who say that it must be reopened because the industries of the country have reached such a development that unless effective measures are taken to secure wider foreign markets great disaster must come. But none of them can deny that extraordinary expansion of our foreign trade is nor can any explain why that expansion may not go on indefinitely without essential change

of the protective policy. The point which most men do not see is that heard in the land, is in tone vastly different | the question reopens itself, so to speak, in consequence of new relations which the United of Congress and reached through its halls last. States has now assumed. Porto Rico and Ha-April. From every camp where volunteers are | wall have become part of the National domain, stationed, from every town where they have and other territory may be permanently added, homes, come fervent appeals to the War De- while relations with Cuba must necessarily be modified, at least for a time, if only through the the dull routine of camp and garrison. The operation of military orders until a stable govfun is over, the excitement is over, the prom- erament can be provided. Even after that ise of glory is no longer bright, nothing but event there will yet come forward for settlement the question how far the intercourse between this country and Cuba should be modified in view of the political dependence of the Island upon support of the United States in international relations.

These islands produce largely of sugar, molasses, tobacco, rice and other products upon which high duties are now in force, and are enlargement of the Regular Army to the ex- yielding to the Government a large revenue. It tent that it would be adequate to present needs - would not be possible to obtain from the presand free the volunteers from the unpleasant ent tariff sufficient revenue if these products of the islands in question should be admitted free When the Hull bill was before Congress the | of duty without some increase of duties on against it, saying that to increase the Regular come before Congress, either at the next session Army would be an injustice to the National or at an early extra session of the next Con-Guard, which stood ready to do everything gress, what provision should be made regarding trade between the United States and the islands in question. The effort to decide will unavoldaat their word and call on the State troops to bly bring into discussion the tariff question in which Congress at the request of the guards, that a permanent settlement can be reached men refused to give it. It is obliged to depend and effected at the short session this coming on those volunteers yet, and cannot do without winter it will presumably have to be made by

Somehow or other we do not hear so much

French exports go to Great Britain, it seems their say, it is the quiet, practical men of busi-

The failure of a doctor to report contagious diseases is a serious matter, and the Health word! Shows her talsin' anyhow" Board does well to enforce the law with great

The two policemen who engaged in a police of the other, should not escape with the mere Thomas and King should be subjected to severe

their promise. By their own act they stand in | monitors than with passable battle-ships, but is both classes.

> The worst feature of the military mutiny in Cuba is that, according to the bankers of Havana, \$2,500,000 has been supplied by the Madrid Government for soldiers' wages, and has been disposed of somehow, but none of it has reached the soldiers. That is a renewal of the ugly rumors that were extant in Weyler's time It would be pleasant to have them proved un-

The conservative Democratic papers of the South join in disapproving the negro-hunting in vessels may be abrogated, and a more modern North and South Carolina. This is a hopeful sign, and is particularly valuable, astending to The Tribune strenuously insisted when bids discourage further outbreaks in other parts of were opened on October 1 that much better the South. Lynch law is almost always conand more serviceable ships could be built with- tagious, and disinfection of public sentiment

PERSONAL.

and doesn't owe a dollar. His house is comfortably furnished, and contains hot and cold water and a "I am coming back to the farm nex March," he says, "to help Mrs. Simpson run it. She has had all of the load to carry. Now I will She has had all of the load to carry. Now I will relieve her of it. I will attend to my own business and let the public's business go. For twenty years I have spent one-third of my time trying to better the conditions of the people, and neglecting my own affairs. Not that I am out of the fight, for I am not. If I can be of service in 1900 I am ready. In the mean time, for a year, we must be patient. The reaction will come. I have not quit. Whether in Congress of out of it, I am just beginning to fight. The Old Guard dies, but it never surrenders. Wait a year until the smoke of this battle clears away. The people will cry out to be saved again."

The memorial tables erected at San Remo to the late Emperor Frederick by the German Veterans Association is made out of old cannon used in the German army.

"The Ladies' Home Journal" tells the story of how Louis Philippe of France, then a school teacher in this country, proposed for the hand or Abigail Willing, daughter of Thomas Willing, of Dressed in his best, and probably, notwithstanding that he was a modest and sensible young man, little in fear of an unfavorable response, the exiled Prince called on the American merchant for his daughter. There was, perhaps, nore pride than humility in the answer he rehereditary position, you will be too great a match for my daughter; if not, she is too great a match for my daughter; if not, she is too great a match for you." So the poor schoolmaster went away disappointed, and, although only his "position" and the lady's appear to have been considered by the hard-hearted parent, it is probable that if Mistress Ablgail had not agreed with his opinion she would have made her influence felt. As it was, Louis Philippe married the Princess Marie Amelle, daughter of the King of Naples, while Ablgail Willing, of Philiadelphia, who might have been Queen of France, became plain Mrs. Richard Peters.

Emperor William, it is said, uses larger visitroyal families. They are of heavy card, 6 inches long and 4 inches wide. On the upper line is the single word "Wilhelm," and on the second line are the words, "Deutscher Kalser und Koenig von

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Havana Advertiser" is the name of a weekly paper in English which has just been started in Havana, Cuba. Its editor and manager is George Eugene Bryson, an American newspaper man.

An Indistinct Impression.—"I dunno's I exactly agree wif dat speakuh," remarked Erastus Pinkley, as he was walking home from the lecture with Miss Mami Brown.
"At what point does you comprehensiveness get stalled."

"Well, of he says he favors de policy of expan-son, I dunno's I un'stan's 'im. But of he favors de expansion o' policy, i's right wif 'im."—(Wash-ington Star.

A curious libel suit is about to be tried in Pitts burg. Joseph Borivoj Kreemery is the editor of a Siavonic newspaper published at Hazelton, and P. V. Rovonianck and Julius Wolf are the publishers "The American Slavonic Gazette," of Pittsburg. Kreemery says that "The Gazette" is in the hab of spelling his middle name Borivoz, which means an unclean person, and sometimes "Borive," which means a drunkard. As this holds him up to odtum and ridicule, he wants punitive

your simmer trip, Bagley?

Bagley—Had a delightful time. Gained one hundred and thirty pounds.

Hobson—One hundred and thirty pounds! I don't believe it. A Decided Gain.-Hobson-How did you enjoy

elleve it. Bagley-Don't you? Well, here it comes down he street. Just wait a moment and I'll introthe street. Just wait duce you,-(Harlem Life.

"Once, when 'Long John' Wentworth was Mayor of Chicago," says "The Journal," of that city, "a hot campaign was in progress. The rough element was showing signs of turbulence, and 'Long knew that the police force was rotally un now being secured under the tariff as it stands, able to cope with it if there should be a riot. There wasn't much of any police force in those days. The few officers that there were didn't have any miform outside of a plug hat. On the front of this was a semi-circle of tin, with the man's number on it. There was no money to pay for additional officers, so 'Long John' bethought himself of a bright scheme. He had a figure 'o' added to the number on every one of those hats. On election day the different members of the force were sta tioned conspicuously where the trouble was most likely to break out. The roughs saw the numbers, 230, 290, 350, etc., where they had before seen only '25,' '29' and '35.' The word went around 'Long John' had added several hundred men to the police force, and the tough crowd were so intimidated that they never dared to do a thing " Held Up.-"I came to this town ten years ago vithout a cent in my pocket;" said the man with

without a cent in my pocket," said the man with the thick neck.

You don't say!" said the man with a short chin, On the dead level! The Pullman porter had done me for every cent I had,"—(Indianapolis

The Philadelphia Record' says "Before the Kasagi, the new Japanese crutser, left this for her trip abroad the officers sent pretty tokens remembrance to each of the fair had become acquainted with in Philadelphia. The tokens consisted of artificial chrysanthemums made by the Japanese seamen, who are wonderfully clever in work of this kind. In color, form and size the flowers are strikingly realistic, and it requires actual touch to tell them from the genuine chrysanthemums. They are not made from or dinary tissue-paper, but from a peculiar kind of rice paper, which is tinted with exquisite skill."

There is a story told of a travelier in the tropical forest who, thinking to drink water from some tree or vine, tamped instead, unwitingly, a rubber-hearing plant. Mixing a little rum with the flouid be quenched his thirst, only to die a few hours ater, with rubber bands clogging every turn of its intestines. The insulated victim of this travelers tale finds his counterpart in actual life in a law Jersey man, who went around lately with a ortic of rubber pellets, which he are to prevent nother man from hypnoticing him with a prevent which of rubber pollets which he are to prevent other man from hypnotizing him with electricity, a idea was, he said, that he would thus "insulate mind" successfully. (Electrical Engineer.

A Boston woman of the most reserved and exclusive type," says "Harper's Bazar," "was waiting for her change at the glore counter in one of the large stores when she was approached by a very NO DOUBT THE SENATE WHAT HATHY A PEACE large, gaudily dressed and loud-looking woman, who at a padgy hand in a bright green ald glove and said: Why, how do you do. Mrs. Blank?" Blank ignored the proffered hand, and drawing nerseif up stifft), said trigidly. I do not think that

reprimend of the Magistrate. Both Patrolmen massls of the French and Portuguese. The author claims that it can be completel mastered in two or three weeks.

THE NATION'S NEW DUTIES.

AN ADDRESS BY BISHOP DOANE ON THE WAR AND ITS RESULTS.

HE BELIEVES THE UNITED STATES CANNOT MANEULLY AVOID THE RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH VICTORY HAS IMPOSED UPON IT

Albany, Nov. 15.-The Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, in his annual address to the tergymen of his diocese to-day, made important reference to the Spanish War and the proposed acquisition of territory, saying.

Hateful and hideous in its essential nature, and bringing inevitable horrors in its train, of disease and death, of broken hearts and deso-late homes, and of evil passions roused (not disease and death, of blocker heart soused (not hatred so much as lust of spoil and pride and boastfulness and the accustoming to cruelty), there is that, nevertheless, in any righteous war which develops the loftiest virtues of our race-patriotism, self-sacrifice, patience, clem-ency, chivalry, heroism and the loving not of our own lives. In the midst of the mass of ma-terialism and the coverousness of earthly posterialism and the covetousness of earth; pos-sessions, out from the smoke and dust of battle comes the element of idealism, of other and higher thoughts than the mere taking of ease in the possession of this world's goods, or the uneasiness of envy or hunger for their ac-

Setting aside the lower motives, which, like alloys in purest ore, must enter into every Na-tional or individual action, the torch which lighted up this flame of fight was kindled by divine spark of pity for the suffering and the oppressed. And, step by step, in the un-accounted-for destruction of our battle-ship, in the unparalleled victory of Manila, in the bilind blunder of Cervera, in the matchless slege of Santiago, God has wrought out His will and revealed His way. Not less, it seems to me, in the humiliation than in the honor of the war-has He spoken to chasten any spirit of vain-glory by the dark shadow of the sufferings in camp and hospital, which an administration of chilitary affairs accustomed to such dulles and the oppressed. And, step by step, in the un-estruction of our battle-ship, in military affairs accustomed to such duties and expecting the emergency would have avoided.

TOO LATE TO TURN BACK.

I cannot comprehend the temper and the tendency which, in the face of what has come, spend themselves in vain regrets or idle recriminations or fault-finding with the ends and issues. Just or unjust, wise or unwise, necessary or avoidable, the decision has been taken out of human hands as to whether there should or should not be war with Spain, the capture of Manila, the occupation of Porto Rico, the responsibility for Cuba. I shall be sorry if it begets in us land hunger, which has been called the disease of the

I am not frightened by the alarming so I am not frightened by the alarming sound of this new-coined word "imperialism," which may mean much of good or much of evil. I look with grave anxiety upon the tremendous problems which demand the utmost wisdom of a statesmanship for whose creation we have need to pray. But the duties are upon us, and the dangers are before us, and we must meet them like men, and in the fear of God, and not apply to the conditions of to-day counsels that were wise a hundred years ago, nor whine like bables at a bitter dose of medicine, or school-boys over a lesson that is hard to learn.

The brave and honest and it seems to me the sensible and the only attitude is that of wait-

sensible and the only attitude is that of waiting upon God, to learn and get from Him the wisdom and the grace to work out His will, wisdom and the grace to work out His wift, which has carved out with sword and cannon and musket, by fleets and armies, a new place for this people among the nations of the world. Courage and not compilaning, prayer and not vain regret, confidence and not cowardies, ought to be the spirit of the Christian citizen of America today.

ought to be the spirit of the Christian citizen of America to-day.

We have won, not a victory over a brave but feeble foe, but we have won unity among ourselves, the knitting together of the English-speaking race, the deliverance of an oppressed people, an open way among the nations for a purer faith, a truer liberty, a finer civilization. And we must pay the penalty, too, of the grief and losses of the war, and of its heavy burden of National responsibility.

A RACE UNITED. Of the duty of this Nation to the world to-day

we ought to think and speak upon our knees. If we believe in a perpetual provision of God, if we believe in His active government of the world, we cannot doubt but that, no matter by what means it comes about, the God "who made all nations of men for to dwell on the face of | ful and experienced public men. the whole earth," not once in the beginning as a final act, but continually, by the revelations of His will, assigns to them "the bounds of their habitation." The discovery of continents, the annihilation of distance by electricity and steam, the hearts that beat in unison, because of their one physical descent, across the ocean from England to Australia, from America to Eng-land; the tongues that speak the same language under every sky, the bonds of commerce the under every sky, the bonds of commerce, the common interests of similar civilization and of one religion, which bind into a great family of the issue. Anglo-American-Indo-Australian men-the the signs of God's will in apportioning habita-tions and assigning duties to the men who are the creatures of His hand and the instruments of His sway. It is God who hath wrought this out and who hath changed the face of the world, who has made "the little one" a strong nation, who has wiped out, piece by piece, off the map of America the name even of the nation whose illustrious son discovered the existence of its Southern Hemisphere, who has built up the its Southern Hemisphere; who has built up the domination of the Angio-Saxon over the Latin races, who has almost reversed the miracle of Babel by the mastery of the English speech in all civilized nations of the world.

These are the conditions which confront us.

We cannot go backward to the circumstances or
the duties of a century ago. Not conquest, not
"new worlds to conquer," but the acceptance of
responsibility in the world of which we are a part, among the nations and people of the earth to whom we have a message—this is our duty, written, it seems to me, for him who runs to read. Pleasant it was to sit apart in sea-girt read. Pleasant it was to sit apart in sea-girt solitude and look with complacent ease at the entanglements of foreign States and the making and breaking of their alilances; but that is ours no more; and in all humbleness and haif-unworthiness and unwillingness, if you please, we must study the problems and accept the position of the present day. May God give us the spirit to "think and do always the things that spirit to "think and do always the things that are right."

AS TO THE FUTURE

Let us set ourselves against the thought that men and things are worse to-day than they have been in the past. We see them nearer at hand and they loom larger before our eyes, but I believe there is no mistake, no incompetence, no intrigue, no partisanship, no self-seeking, bad as they have been in our recent story, that abroad and at home.

It is far better to study and remove the cause of abuses than to indulge in indiscrininate abuse of those who have come short in public abuse of those who have come short in probed duty. If we would make ourselves more true and faithful citizens, if we would do our share toward good government by a wise selection of the governors, if we would surround those that are in authority by the atmosphere of a reformed and elevated public opinion, if we would beaven the mass of our political and social life by the leaven of our cwn higher lives, if we would govern ourselves, our homes, our cities purely and well until the influence spread up and out and on to the State and to the Federal Government, we would help on the time when God can use us as fit instruments to establish His sovereignly in the world.

VIEWS OF SENATOR MORGAN

TREATY RETAINING THE PHILIPPINES. Washington, Nov. 15 (Special) "I am prophet," said Senator John T. Morgan, of bama, to a local interviewer to-day; "I do not

long time, and how live got a nice give ago, and she's at your house once a year of (wo ago, and she's told me to much about you that I feel real well acquainted with you. Pleasant day, ain't it? Well, if she ain't polite to sail off without so much as a tion will have to be had accordingly. If there is no will have to be had accordingly. Plack is the secret of success in Wall Street. Well I'll give you \$10,000 if you'll teach me your method of placking. (Brooklyn Life. agreement, this Government will have to fall back upon the proposition of holding what it has. Steps tory in dispute before the Commission, as well as "Carison" is the name of a new made-to-order that which Spain has yielded sovereignty over in the court in a struggle over the custody of a woman language constructed from French, Italian, Spanish | protocol. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will prisoner, each trying to drag her from the grasp and Portuguese. It is said to be less thin than have to be garrisoned and put in a state of defence Italian, less guttural than Spanish and omits the and it will remain to be seen what steps Spain will and it will remain to be seemed to be can do nothing take to regain their possession. She can do nothing but maintain a sullen protest, as she did when Mexico gat her liberty. Her only recognition of the liberty of Mexico was her evacuation. Without acknowledging our right to the territory we claim, she would yield possession. We would then have

to send soldiers to garrison the islands and main-

ratification by the Senate will be increased by the fact that its rejection would throw us back into state of war. A treaty that made too great conces. sions to Spain-that restored to her the Philip. pires, for instance-might be rejected on that ground, since the feilure of the treaty would leave us in possession of the territory. But if the treaty provides for the acquisition of the Philippines by this country or leaves those Islands under the protection and domination of this Government, those who oppose such an order of things can have no rejection the very acquisition which they sought to tion and an uncertainly as to how much further to have got around to the policy of retaining the

"This will, in my judgment, not tack the necesry support in the Senate. I suppose there will be me opposition, but this whole country west of the Mississippi River is absolutely solid in support of expansion in this direction. In that section it is popular, universal and unanimous sentiment Whether the policy is wise for the future or not the sentiment exists and is irresistible, and Sentors representing the States west of the Missis. stopi must respect it. The future of the whole Western Slope and the Middle West relies upon the development of the Pacific commerce. What are such States as Nevada, Utah, Idano, Wyoming and colorado to look forward to if they are not to find an outlet for their industry and market for their

an outlet for their industry and market for their rich products?

There will be no difficulty about the government of the Philippines. An example of the case with which the people who come to us in the progress of free government to the West take on the gard of freemen and adapt themselves to our institutions will be found in our absorption of Hawait. The change of government there will be accomplished with as much ease as a babe is lifted from the craftle to the bed. There will be absolutely no embarrassment or difficulty about dealing with Hawaii, and there is no reason to anticipate difficulty in dealing with the Philippines either as a pair of this country or as a government under our influence and direction.

"What influence do you think this acquistion of remote territory will have upon our domestic affairs"

of over the collage question."
Do you think the Nicaragua Canal will be con-sucted?"

structed."
"Heyond a doubt. I am satisfied that fully so per cent of the people of this country demand that this canal be built under the control of the United States. The necessity for it has been demonstrated, and the people of this country will not be content that the work should be left undone nor that any foreign government be permitted to do it. As chairman of the committee. I shall call the bill up immediately on the assembling of Congress and ask for a vote on consideration. I think there will be a large majority of the Senate in favor of it."

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

A SUGGESTION FROM FREDERICK W. SEW-ARD AS TO HOW IT SHOULD BE MET. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There is a divergence of opinion about the Philippines. On the one hand it is urged that, having delivered them from Spanish oppression, we should now hold and develop them, thereby increasing our commerce, opening new fields to American enterprise, adding to National prestige and naval power, and giving to their inhabitants at least a better government than they have ever had or were ever likely to have. Apparently this is the view of the majority of our people.

On the other hand, it is argued that the Philippines are distant, Asiatic, already populated by a race that cannot be taken into our own, nor assimilated to our ways, that it is contrary to our traditions and policy of self-government to have island colonies and subject races, entailing great expense and offering temptation to corrupt administration. Those entertaining this view are probably a minority, but it is a minority which comprises many of our thought-

Last week we held elections in most of our States, and their result would seem to indicate that the Nation, as a whole, is quite willing to leave the solution of the problem to the Fresident and Congress. Nor is it to be doubted that the President and Congress will seek to solve it in such wise as may be most acceptable to the Nation's ultimate judgment and common-

It is only a year agothere was a like divergence of opinion about Cuba. On the one hand we were urged to liberate it from Spanish misrule, to pacify it, to annex it, or to give it independence. And on the other hand we heard the arguments against costly island possessions, European complica-

tions, subject colonies, alien races and violated traditions. The two cases are not identical, but the arguments pro and con about Cuba then were very like the arguments pro and con about When the war came to its close, it seems to have ended that controversy about Cuba. We have Cuba under our flag, and are proposing to maintain peace and order there, as well as to promote commerce, safety and education. We reserve the question of its future permanent government. If its people shall show desire and

capacity for independent government, we will give it to them. If they shall prefer annexation to the United States, we will consider that question when it comes. Meanwhile the island remains under our military occupation. In this state of affairs both the contestants in last year's argument seem now to acquiesc In the Philippines we are also in military occupation. We are not setting up colonial govern-

ments nor proclaiming them as annexed territories-nor do we need to until, by the establishment of peace and order, we can find out what their people want and what we want ourselves. In other words, we are acting exactly in the spirit of our protocol with Spain.

But it is said that Spain will not now agreethat she will withdraw from the Peace Conference. If she withdraws from the conference, she merely remits the Philippine question to its former status-that is, she leaves it to be settled by arms or by diplomacy. Arms she has had enough of. Protracted diplomatic negotiation might suit her better, though it seems to us that it would be wise for her to necept the inevitable, and begin to conform her ideas of government and finance to those of the century in which she

And here a new factor enters into the discussion. Suppose we conclude we do not want the Philippines and will not have them. What shall we do with them? We cannot turn them back to the Spanish miscule from which we delivered them. We cannot leave them at the mercy of ignorance, tribal antagonisms, wars and anurchy. We cannot give or veil them to any other Power, or divide them with any other Power, without embroiling Europe and ourselves. They are in our hands "to have and to hold " whether forever or only for a time future events must determine. We are somewhat in the condition of the farmer who, having unwillingly taken his bull by the horns, began to consider whether it would be safer to let go or to hold on

But having satisfactorily met the Cuban probtem, for the present, why not meet the Philippine problem in the same way, by continuing our military occupation, maintaining peace and order, and taking time to consider and discuss other questions as they may come

FREDERICK W. SEWARD. Montrose-on-the-Hudson, November 14, 1898.

ATTACK ON THE MOHEGAN'S CAPTAIN.

AN ARREST FOR SPREADING A REPORT THAT HE WAS BRIBED TO WRECK THE VESSEL

London. Nov. 15.—At the Mansion House Police Court to-day a man named Robin Spurdy was committed for total on the charge of circulating a libel, contained in a letter addressed to the survivors and relatives of victims of the Mohes "If the treaty of peace is signed its prospects of wreck the vessel."